

Warm; air fair weather.

A Small Amount of Money will Accomplish a Great Deal if Invested at

THE WHOLE

ILLUSTRATIONS:

One lot Men's French Flannel Working Shirts for 20 cents.
Guaranteed Fast-black Seamless Half-Hose, 15 cents.
Seamless Half-Hose, medium weight, 10 cents.
Unlaundered Shirts, sizes 164, 17 and 174, 25 cents.
One lot Ladies' and Misses' Madras Shirt Waists, 25 cents.
Cool enough for FALL OVERCOATS, and we've got 'em to suit you.

THE WHOLE

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
(Wholesale Exclusively.)

INTENDING purchasers of Fall and Winter Merchandise can find with us not only a very complete stock of all leading lines—Staples and Novelties—but many SPECIALTIES. Men's wear Woolsens and Trimmings, Fine Blankets and Flannels, Special-made Yarns, Wool Skirtings, our own designs; Floor Oil-Cloths and Linoleums, Hemp Carpets, Window Shades and Pictures, Curtain Poles and Trimmings, etc., etc.
In all of these, as with entire stock of all departments, we successfully compete with any market. None of these SPECIALTIES are "side issues." We do business in them with the largest users in this city and throughout the State.

TO THE TRADE:

We will send Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List of BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO., on application.
McKEE & CO., Wholesale Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
93 and 95 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.
BIG 4 ROUTE.
For tickets and full information call at "Big Four" office, No. 121 W. Wash. st., 12th fl., Ind. Ave. and Union Station, Indianapolis, Ind.
Time of trains at Union Station, Indiana.

RAIL ROUTE	AM	PM	AM	PM
AST. FROM WEST				
Chicago Div.	10:40	12:15	6:30	7:55
St. Louis Div.	10:40	12:15	6:30	7:55
AST. FROM EAST				
Cleveland Div.	6:30	7:55	10:40	12:15
St. Louis Div.	6:30	7:55	10:40	12:15
AST. FROM WEST				
Chicago Div.	10:40	12:15	6:30	7:55
St. Louis Div.	10:40	12:15	6:30	7:55
AST. FROM EAST				
Cleveland Div.	6:30	7:55	10:40	12:15
St. Louis Div.	6:30	7:55	10:40	12:15

CHANGE OF TIME

ON THE
C. H. & D. R. R.
—OUR—
5-11-5
TO
CINCINNATI
Now depart from and arrive at Union Station as follows:

DEPART	ARRIVE
No. 35—Cincinnati Express, 3:45 a.m.	No. 36—Indianapolis Express, 11:35 a.m.
No. 37—Cincinnati Express, 5:45 p.m.	No. 38—Indianapolis Express, 1:35 p.m.
No. 39—Cincinnati Express, 7:45 p.m.	No. 40—Indianapolis Express, 3:35 p.m.
No. 41—Cincinnati Express, 9:45 p.m.	No. 42—Indianapolis Express, 5:35 p.m.

WAGON WHEAT.

We will to-day pay 37 cents.
ACME MILLING CO., 332 West Washington St.

EUROPE NEEDS OUR PORK.

Secretary Rusk Talks Optimistically of the Future of American Packing Interests.
CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Secretary Rusk is in the city. In an interview he said: "We will have our pork on the European markets in a very short time. Everything is favorable for our packers to place their products before the Europeans, and the prices the pack will bring will be highly satisfactory to the exporters. This conclusion I have not arrived at hastily nor without due consideration. I have devoted much of my time to it. The small crop of hogs in the European countries and the financial troubles in Great Britain will necessitate the admittance of our pork, as it will be cheaper than any that is there now, and the result will be a greater sale of our products than ever before, not only of pork, but of other articles of food as well."
The Secretary expressed much satisfaction with the work of his meat inspection bureau. He said he was receiving calls for its extension in many directions. He thinks he will be able to direct it so as to cover practically all the packing in the country within two years.

EXTRA

CHILIAN REBELS VICTORIOUS

Government Forces Completely Routed in a Big Battle Yesterday Morning.

Valparaiso Surrendered to the Insurgents and Placed in the Hands of the Admirals of Foreign Fleets to Maintain Order.

The Victors Welcomed with Shouts of "Viva Chili" and "Viva Canto."

Over Five Thousand Killed and Wounded During the Engagement, Including Several of the Leading Government Generals.

Balmaceda and President-Elect Vienna Forced to Seek Safety in Flight.

The "Dictator" Believed to Be Making His Way Out of the Country, His Cause Being Hopelessly Lost—Details of the Day's Events.

VALPARAISO CAPTURED.

Chilian Insurgents Gain Possession of the City—Foreign Admirals in Charge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Late this afternoon a new aspect was given to the situation in Chili, when Mr. Julio M. Foster, who is assisting the Congressional envoys in this city, received the following dispatch, dated to-day, at New York:

Balmaceda is defeated. Valparaiso in our power. Viva Chili.
The sender is Richard Trumbull, one of the Congressional agents who is now under indictment for violation of the neutrality laws in connection with the equipment of the boats. The dispatch gave great comfort to the Congressional partisans here, and Mr. Foster did not attempt to conceal his satisfaction. Later in the afternoon the following dispatch from Val, the confidential agent of the insurgent party at Lima, Peru, dated to-day, and addressed to Mr. Pedro Montt, the principal Congressional envoy in this city, was received at the headquarters of the party here:

"Our triumph complete. Valparaiso surrendered."

This evening acting Secretary of State Wharton received the following cablegram from Valparaiso, dated Aug. 28:

A battle was fought near this city this morning. The government forces were badly beaten. The loss on both sides was heavy. The city surrendered to the opposition, but it is in the hands of the admirals of the American, German, French and English fleets for good order. There is no commotion in the city. The opposition forces are now entering the city.

McCleary, Consul at Valparaiso.

This is the first information received by the State Department from its representatives in Chili relative to the state of affairs there for some time, excepting a meager cipher dispatch received this morning from Minister Egan, dated yesterday, at Santiago, stating that a small fight had taken place near that place yesterday morning, and the decisive battle would probably be fought this morning.

SANTIAGO CUT OFF.

Mr. Wharton said to-night that Santiago had been cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world, the wires probably being in the hands of the insurgents, or Minister Egan would have communicated with the department, giving more of the particulars of the situation. As Valparaiso is only thirty miles from Santiago, it is expected that the consul will soon be able to communicate with Minister Egan. Mr. Wharton declined to say what action would be taken by this government, or what instructions would be sent to Minister Egan, but he said that nothing would be done until further news had been received by the department.

Nothing further has been received at the Navy Department from Admiral Brown, commanding the United States naval forces in Chilean waters, but as the dispatch from Valparaiso stated that the American admiral with naval commanders of foreign nations were preserving order, it is presumed the American ships must have reached the scene of action, as the admiral in his last communication to the department, dated Coquimbo, received yesterday, said he would soon sail for Valparaiso if he deemed his presence there necessary. The Baltimore and San Francisco are the ships under his command.

Mr. Lascano, the Chilean minister, said that news had been received by him from Chili since yesterday, stating that a battle had been fought on the 25th, in which the government forces were victorious. The minister thinks the reason he has heard nothing to-day from Santiago is because of the seizure and censorship, probably, of the cable and telegraph lines by the insurgents, and he can account for it in no other way, believing he would, if possible, have been informed immediately of the result of the encounter between the opposing forces. While the minister declined to say whether he placed credence in the reports of Balmaceda's fall it was apparent by his demeanor that he was not very hopeful of receiving good news, and seemed not overanxious that the government had not been defeated. "All is possible in war," he said, "and I cannot understand how the situation could have so suddenly changed since my dispatch yesterday announcing a victory, though it may be so."

Pursued by Bloodhounds.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 28.—Isaac Frauenthal, a merchant of Conway, Ark., was killed at midnight last night by a negro named Charlie Mulligan. The negro named Charlie Mulligan, the murderer escaped, and is being pursued by a large posse with bloodhounds. It is believed he will be lynched if he can be found. The killing was the result of an old grudge.

of the Congressional government. Communicate this to the government of the United States.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

Rank of Balmaceda's Troops Thinned by a Merciless Fire from Canto's Army.

New York, Aug. 28.—The Herald devotes a page to Chili news this morning, its news leader being the following dispatch:

VALPARAISO, CHILI, Aug. 28.—Balmaceda's power in Chili is broken. His army has been crushed after five hours hard fighting, and is scattered beyond all hope of reorganization. The revolutionists have taken possession of Valparaiso. The future of Chili for the time has been settled, and settled conclusively on the hills to the east of the city to-day by the grim arbitrament of war. With Balmaceda practically a fugitive, without resources in men or money; with the principal seaports of the country in the hands of the Congressionalists, and a consequent shutting off of all income from customs receipts, with President-elect Vienna a refugee on board a German war-ship and the country flocking en masse to the standard of the invaders, it is a matter of only a few days when the capital will fall into the hands of the revolutionary leaders.

General Canto and his army won to-day's battle by superior generalship, good hard fighting, assisted by good fortune in the killing of Balmaceda's general, and the consequent demoralization of the army and the desertion of entire regiments.

Ever since the arrival of the Congressional army at Vina del Mar there has been a constant series of maneuvers for position on the part of both generals, as was indicated in these dispatches. Every day and nearly every hour of the day there have been skirmishes, in some instances amounting almost to battles. In nearly all of these the opposition was the better off.

A close censorship of dispatches was established by Balmaceda, however, and only an inkling of the reverses to his arms could be got through.

POSITIONS OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES.
The position up to this morning was, in brief: Balmaceda was not in a position to make an offensive movement, and devoted his time and energies to making his defenses as strong as possible. There all was not harmonious in the military councils of the President. Both Generals Barboza and Alzoreca were agreed to prevent the command of the forces in the fight. This friction and jealousy resulted in almost an open rupture yesterday, and the two officers worked at cross-purposes.

General Canto was in no hurry to move on the enemy because he was receiving constant accessions to his ranks from the people in the surrounding country, which is populated largely by those bound by ties of blood or of interest to the leaders of the revolution, many of whom are natives of the province. Then he had a strongly entrenched position and could well afford to wait.

Early this morning the boom of cannon announced to the people of Valparaiso that a movement beyond the ordinary skirmishes had begun. The occasional loud reports of the heavy guns soon swelled into one continuous roar, and then it was known that the final decisive struggle, which, at the cost of thousands of lives, perhaps, was to decide whether Balmaceda or the junta was to be the ruling power in Chili, had begun.

General Canto's position was on the hills above the race-track at Vina del Mar, outside of the city. His raiders have been getting bolder and bolder as the time passed and have been making excursions further in the country. He had absolute control of the railroad to Santiago and commanded the ordinary roads. Hence Santiago was practically in a state of siege.

Affairs had come to such a pass that it was necessary for President Balmaceda to make some move, and a little after daylight this morning the word was given to attack the position held by the revolutionists, and led by Generals Barboza and Alzoreca, the government troops left their breakfasts and advanced on the enemy under cover of a heavy fire from their batteries. As soon as the approaching column got within range of the rifles of the insurgents, the latter opened fire, and the fire was too hot.

The government troops advanced with much steadiness to the attack. They were soon near enough to get effective work with their pieces, and the engagement became general. Shot and shell, grape and canister, and rifle bullets tore through the ranks of the advancing troops until it became too hot, and despite the efforts of the officers they broke and retired almost in a panic. Officers worked like beavers to reform their columns as soon as they got without the danger of the deadly insurgent fire, and at last succeeded.

Then came another attack. In steady ranks the government troops started on a double-quick up into the torrent of fire and lead, which blazed from the ranks of the insurgent army. Early in the second charge General Barboza was shot down and killed. The line wavered, but kept on. Then General Alzoreca fell from his horse wounded unto death. He was removed from the field and died within an hour.

Another break and then General Canto gave the order to charge. With a wild yell the Congressional army left their defenses and charged on the retreating army. Their artillery poured a deadly fire into the ranks of Balmaceda's army. The loss of their generals left them without a head, and the efforts of the subordinate officers to rally them to meet the onset of Canto's regiments and squadrons were of no avail. The retreat became a rout, the rout a panic, and then came utter demoralization.

The government cavalry made a stand but it was short. They were literally cut to pieces. Volley after volley was poured into the demoralized mob of Balmaceda's soldiers. Many regiments which had not lost their regimental formation went over to the victorious troops of Canto and joined in the attack on their late comrades. These deserters were generally the "volunteers," who had been impressed into service by Balmaceda since the commencement of hostilities. Their sympathies have all along been with the insurgents and they took this, the first opportunity, to go over to them.

judged by the fact that fully five thousand men were killed and wounded. The country for miles around is filled with men, many of them wounded, who were this morning the dependence of President Balmaceda.

The defeat of the government is absolute and complete. There is no possibility of a reorganization, and if he does not succeed in making his escape through the mountain passes, which are yet open, the chances are that he will be captured and shot.

Early this morning stragglers from the battle-field began to come in. As the day wore on they came in greater and constantly growing numbers and it became apparent that the government troops were getting the worst of it. The reports they brought in became more alarming. President-elect Vienna took the alarm early and went aboard the German flag-ship and asked protection of the admiral, which was granted.

Then the intendant, Oscar Viel, sent a communication to Admiral Brown and the commanding officers of the other foreign fleets in the harbor, requesting them to send men ashore and protect their citizens, as the probabilities were that there might be trouble. A landing party of blue jackets and marines from the San Francisco were ordered ashore by Admiral Brown and took up a position about the American consulate. The other naval officers followed suit and soon there were enough foreign men-of-war ashore to protect the city against any possible outbreak.

FATALITIES AMONG OFFICERS.
The execution among the officers had been terrific. In addition to the two generals, Barboza and Alzoreca, nearly all the staff officers had been either killed or wounded, and the fatalities among the line officers had also been great. An attack on the city was constantly expected, and to avoid the bloodshed which would probably have resulted from the victorious army entering the city, headed with the fire of battle, Admiral Viel, the intendant, sent a flag of truce to General Canto, with a proposition to surrender the city. It was accepted, and Senator Don Carlos Walker Martinez, a Congressional leader, who was refused a safe conduct from Balmaceda, and has remained in Santiago since the commencement of the revolution, directing the conduct of affairs for them in the south.

General Canto, to take possession of the city and act as intendant until such time as permanent arrangements could be made. This he did. In the meantime there had been a general flight of the government officials here. Senator Walker Martinez left Santiago and joined General Canto as soon as he heard of the landing at Quintero bay and has been with him ever since.

Shortly after noon the victorious army began to enter the captured city from the hills to the southeast. General Canto with his chiefs of staff, Colonels Holguin and Kerner and Senator Walker Martinez, were at the head of the troops. As the insurgent troops, flushed with victory, marched through the streets they were greeted with the wildest excitement. The people were wild with enthusiasm, and the streets resounded with their shouts of "Viva Chili," "Viva Canto."

During the afternoon such of the government troops as were in the city or who came in gave up their arms and most of them were paroled. Guards were stationed in the streets to see that the weapons of the soldiers and the dangerous classes did not make trouble. The city is as quiet as could be expected under the circumstances and no trouble is expected.

Nobody here has any knowledge of the whereabouts of President Balmaceda. The insurgent leaders are exceedingly anxious to find out where he is, and if they succeed in finding him the chances are that it would go hard with him. The general belief here is that he is making his way out of the country, perhaps overland to Buenos Ayres.

Confirmed from Another Source.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The firm of John D. Spreckels & Sons, of this city, received the following cablegram direct from Valparaiso this afternoon:

Opposition defeated; Valparaiso in control of Congressionalists.
The cablegram comes from a source which houses here interested in the Chilean trade state is disinterested and authentic.

Americans in the Rebel Army.

SAN DIEGO, Aug. 28.—The steamship Birnie arrived here yesterday from Iquique. She left Iquique Aug. 2. At that time the insurgents were on the march, and the Birnie was ordered to sail for Iquique, but the cable is not clear on this point. The cable is not clear on this point. The cable is not clear on this point.

Proposed Opera Fete at Milwaukee.
MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—The idea of having the Bayreuth opera festival, in 1892, during the world's fair period, reproduced at Milwaukee, has to-day received a new impetus. The idea was suggested by Angelo Neumann, the great impresario and founder of the Wagner theaters in Europe, who wrote the Milwaukee Star in 1889, during a brilliant one, and that plan proposed with some slight modifications, would be carried to a successful issue. Mr. Neumann further says that, if called upon, he would gladly take hold of the enterprise himself, and introduce Bayreuth into Milwaukee.

The Berlin correspondent of the Herald writes that the idea is much commented upon by the Berlin and other metropolitan papers as one which would redound to the glory of Milwaukee, and that Angelo Neumann would be just the man to make a great success of the affair.

Embezzler Tait Arrested.

PUEBLO, Colo., Aug. 28.—Paul B. Tait, of Omaha, Neb., was arrested in this city last night, charged with stealing a package containing \$5,000 in gold from the Merchants National Bank of that city on July 2. Tait was located in this city by accident by H. B. Wood, cashier of the bank who happened to be stopping at the Grand Hotel, and who recognized in a guest at the hotel the man wanted.

MEMORIES OF THE CIVIL WAR

Pictured in Graphic Phrases by President Harrison to Vermont Veterans.

Secessionists, Nailed by Northern Double-Faces, Misjudged the Temper of Patriotic People When They Threatened Disunion.

Relations of Employer and Employee Discussed in a Speech at Proctor.

Workmen Should Earn Sufficient to Enable Them to Save for Old Age—Things That May Be Too Cheap—Back to Cape May.

TALK TO VETERANS.

President Harrison Speaks on the Civil War and Its Results to the Country.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 28.—Rain was falling at 7 o'clock this morning and the prospects were unfavorable for the demonstration at Proctor and Rutland in honor of the President. Gradually, however, the clouds broke and there were patches of blue sky visible, but the muddy streets and the smoky atmosphere rendered the general conditions uncomfortable. The President did not look as fresh as usual when he made his appearance, and admitted that he felt fatigued. After breakfast, in company with Secretary Proctor, he was taken in a carriage to the great quarry of the Vermont Marble Company, and thence to a platform above, where he viewed the beautiful scene in the valley of Otter Creek, looking towards Pittsfield.

As 11:15 A. M. the presidential train started from Proctor for Rutland. The President was received at a siding of the road by a committee headed by W. G. Veazey. Carriages were entered and a circuit of about two miles through the residence and business part of the city was made to Memorial Hall, where the President was to meet and address the citizens. An escort was waiting on Merchants' row. This consisted of the Rutland Carpenters, the Kingsley Guard, Post Robert A. No. 14, G. A. R. The procession moved through the streets to Memorial Hall. This building is constructed of Vermont marble, is located on a knoll on West street, and was erected a few years ago to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of this community who lost their lives in the war of the rebellion. The heavy rain yesterday interfered with the work of decorating the town, but the display was quite profuse, both along the route and at the point where the citizens had assembled. At the hall were many of the more prominent men of the town, some being accompanied by their wives.

The President was introduced from a temporary stand at the front of the hall by Col. J. C. Baker. He said:

"My fellow-citizens and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic—Your chairman has spoken of the fact that the President of the United States may travel away from his country without any attendance of policemen. As I have had occasion to say before, I think it is likely to meet, if the railroads take good care of him and the cranks keep out of the way, in the case of the President of the United States, that he will be treated with the same respect and honor as the people of the world would accord to a man of his rank and position."

The President then stood upon the steps of this Memorial Hall, erected as a place of deposit for trophies of the great civil war, and addressed the citizens. He said:

"I am glad to stand upon the steps of this Memorial Hall, erected as a place of deposit for trophies of the great civil war, and address the citizens. He said:

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to his side and presented to Mrs. Harrison, through the President, an oil painting representing a view of Killington, near Rutland, the highest peak in the great mountain range. The President, in a few words, thanked Dr. Seaver and the Board of Trade in behalf of Mrs. Harrison and expressed his regret that she had been unable to accompany him on his trip through Vermont. The party was then driven to the residence of F. W. Clement for luncheon, after which the special returned to Proctor.

NOTABLE SPEECH AT PROCTOR.

The President Touches on the Relations of Capital and Labor and Ocean Traffic.
The President enjoyed a short nap and subsequently dined with the family. The decorations in Proctor were on a most elaborate scale, and the natural advantages offered by the location added greatly to the effect. An aversoon arch, illuminated to-night, stood near the entrance to the Secretary's grounds. Every building in the town was illuminated and on the western hills, as well as on the elevated spots in the town, bon-fires were started at 8 o'clock on the firing of a signal gun. At the same moment about one thousand men, composed in large part of the workmen of the marble company, started in procession to the residence of Secretary Proctor, headed by the local band, also employees of the marble company. The procession was escorted to the platform, and being introduced by Secretary Proctor, said:

"It is not my privilege to call you gentlemen, but I am sure I may call you friends. As I look upon these homes in which you dwell, and contrast them with the wretchedness of the crowded tenement-houses of our great cities; as I inhale to-night the bracing air of these mountains, and as my eye has looked to-day upon their green summits, I have said how happy in the lot of that man and that woman who works in one of these bright, wholesome New England villages. [Applause.] It has seemed to me that the relation of our mutual friends who have inquired and developed these works in which many of you find your enjoyment was that of a public benefactor and a personal friend. [Applause.]"

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